

英语

English

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亲爱的同学们，欢迎大家来到英语网络课堂！我们继续学习英语下册的第三单元。今天要进行的内容是Grammar（语法）直接引语和间接引语。

由于教材还没有发到大家手里，请大家紧跟PPT来学习！



Unit3 Honesty



Grammar

Direct Speech and Indirect Speech
直接引语和间接引语

Unit3 Honesty



教学目标:

- 1、理解什么是直接引语，什么是间接引语。
- 2、能在直接引语变间接引语时使用恰当的人称代词，正确的时态，时间状语等。

教学难点:

- 1、直接引语变间接引语时人称，时态，时间，地点状态等的变化。

Grammar P121-124



直接引语和间接引语

Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

直接引述别人的原话，叫**直接引语**。直接引语一般前后要加号。

用自己的话说转述别人的话，叫**间接引语**。间接引语不用引号。

在多数情况下构成宾语从句。例如：

Mr. Black said, “I like playing football”. **(直接引语)**

布莱克先生说：“我喜欢踢足球。”

Mr. Black said that he liked playing football. **(间接引语)**

布莱克先生说他喜欢踢足球。



Grammar P121-124

1. **直接引语如果是陈述句**，变为间接引语时，用连词 that 引导（that 在口语中常省略），从句中的**人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等**要根据具体语境作相应变化。

在这一方面，汉语和英语有许多相似之处，因此，在做直接引语和间接引语转换练习时，要特别注意句子的意义。

1) 人称的变化 一随主，二随宾，三不变

口诀	说明	直接引语	间接引语
一随主	引号内的第一人称变间引后与主句主语的人称保持一致。	<u>She</u> said, " <u>I</u> like Tennis."	<u>She</u> said that <u>she</u> liked tennis
二随宾	引号内的第二人称变间引后与主句宾语的人称保持一致。	He said to <u>Lily</u> , " <u>you</u> must get up early"	He told <u>Lily</u> that <u>she</u> must get up early
三不变	引号内的第三人称在变间引后去人称不变。	She said to me , " <u>They</u> want to help <u>him</u> "	She told me that <u>That they</u> wanted help <u>him</u>

2) 时态的变化

直接引语时态	间接引语时态
一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
现在完成时	过去完成时
一般过去时	过去完成时
过去完成时	不变
一般将来时	过去将来时



Grammar P121-124

如主句的谓语动词是一般过去时，直接引语变间接引语时，从句的谓语动词在时态方面要作相应的变化。

(如主句的谓语动词是现在时，从句的时态无需变化。)

一般现在时 → 一般过去时

He said, "I can' **t do** it myself."

他说：“我自己不能做。”

→ He said that he **couldn' t do** it himself.

他说他自己不能做。



Grammar P121-124

现在进行时 → 过去进行时

He said, "I **m reading** the book."

他说：“我正在读这本书。”

→ He said that he **was reading** the book.

他说他正在读那本书。

Grammar P121-124



现在完成时 → 过去完成时

She said, "I **have not heard** from him since May."

她说：“从五月份起就没有接到他的任何消息。”

→ She said that she **had not heard** from him since May.

她说自五月份起就没有接到过他的任何消息。



Grammar P121-124

一般过去时 → 过去完成时

He said, "I **came** to help you."

他说：“我曾到这里来帮过你的。”

→ He said that he **had come** to help me.

他说他曾经来帮过我。

Grammar P121-124

过去完成时不变

He said, "I had finished my homework before supper."

他说：“晚饭前我就把作业完成了。”

→ He said that he **had finished** his homework before supper.

他说他晚饭前就已经把作业完成了。



Grammar P121-124



一般将来时 → 过去将来时

Zhou Lan said, "I'll do it after class."

周兰说：“我将在课后来做。”

→ Zhou Lan said that she **would do** it after class.

周兰说她将在课后来做。

(3) 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化

this → that; these → those;

now → then; today → that day;

yesterday → the day before;

tomorrow → the next (following) day;

here → there; come → go;

this week(month, year)→that week(month, year);

next week(month, year)→the next week(month, year);

three days(weeks, months, years, hours,···)ago

→three days(weeks, months, years, hours···)before;

last week(month, year)→the week (month, year) before

等等。

Grammar P121-124



She said, "I will come *this morning*."

He said, "*These* books are mine."

He said, "It is nine o'clock *now*."

He said, "I haven't seen her *today*."

She said, "I went there *yesterday*."

She said that she would go *that morning*.

He said that *those* books were his.

He said that it was nine o'clock *then*.

He said that he hadn't seen her *that day*.

She said that she had gone there *the day before*.

Grammar P121-124



She said, "I'll go there *tomorrow*."

He said, "My sister was here *three days ago*."

She said, "I will come here *this evening*."

She said that she would go there *the next (following) day*.

He said that his sister had been there *three days before*.

She said that she would go there *that evening*.

注意 1:

直接引语如果是客观真理，变为间接引语时，时态不变。如：

He said, "Light **travels** much faster than sound."

他说：“光的运行比声音快得多。”

→ He said that light **travels** much faster than sound.

他说光的运行比声音快得多。

注意 2:

如果在当地转述，here 不必改为 there，动词 come 不必改为 go。如果在当时、当天、当月、当年等语境中转述，today, yesterday, tomorrow, next week, last year... 等时间状语也不必改变。

2.直接引语如果是祈使句， 变为间接引语时，要将祈使句的动词原形变为 to 的不定式，并在不定式的前面根据句子的意思加上 tell, ask, order 等动词，如果祈使句为否定式，在不定式的前面加 not。 **例如：**

She said to us, **“Please sit down.”**

她对他们说：“请坐。”

→ **She told us to sit down.**

她请我们坐下。

又如：

The teacher said to the students, “Stop talking.”

老师对学生们说：“不要讲话了。”

→ **The teacher told the students to stop talking.**

老师让学生们不要说话了。

The teacher said to us ,” Don’t play in class.

老师对我们说：“不要在班上玩。”

→ **The teacher told/asked us not to play in class.**

老师告诉我们不要在班上玩。

3.直接引语如果是疑问句，变为间接引语时，须将疑问句的语序改为陈述句的语序，句末用句号。其人称、时态等相应的变化与转述陈述句的间接引语相同。

(1)一般疑问句

直接引语如果是一般疑问句，变为间接引语时，要构成以连词whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句，句末用句号。主句中的谓语动词是 said 时，要改为 asked。没有间接宾语时，有时可以加一个间接宾语。如：

He **said**, “Are you interests in English?”

他说：“你喜欢英语吗？”

→ He **asked** me if/ whether I was interested in English.

他问我是否喜欢英语。

(2) 特殊疑问句

直接引语如有特殊疑问句，变为间接引语时，构成用原来的疑问词引导的宾语从句，并须将疑问句结构改为陈述句结构，句末用句号。如：

“**What do you want?**” he asked me.

“你要什么？”他问道。

→ He asked me what **I wanted.**

他问我想要什么。

Exercises:

1. "You' ve already got well, haven' t you? "
she asked.

→She asked _____.

A. if I have already got well, hadn' t you

B. whether I had already got well

C. have I already got well

D. had I already got well.

Exercises:

2. He asked, " Are you a Party member or a League member? "

→He asked me _____.

- A. am I a Party member or a League member
- B. was I a Party member or a League member
- C. if I was a Party member or a League member
- D. whether was I a Party member or a League member.

Exercises:

3. He asked, "How are you getting along?"
→ He asked _____.

- A. how am I getting along
- B. how are you getting along
- C. how I was getting along
- D. how was I getting along

Exercises:

4. He asked me _____ with me.

- A. what the matter is
- B. what the matter was
- C. what' s the matter
- D. what was the matter

Exercises:

5. He said, "Don' t do that again."
→He _____ me _____ that again.

- A. said to me; not to do
- B. said to me; don' t do
- C. told me; don' t do
- D. told me; not to do

参考答案: BCCDD

Homework:



1. 掌握直接引语变间接引语的规则。
2. 完成下面三页PPT所给的作业，大家先自己做，稍后会把答案发到班级群，大家再自行批改。有疑问随时沟通。

Homework:

Language Study

I. Useful Words and Phrases

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases in the box.

suppose	trust	tell a lie
promise	silent	come to oneself

- 1) When we returned to the classroom, the teacher asked us to keep _____.
- 2) At last, she _____, but she couldn't tell what had happened.
- 3) This morning the teacher _____ that he would play basketball with us after school.
- 4) The boy promised his father not to _____ any more.
- 5) I don't _____ he is right.
- 6) You can't _____ her. She cannot take care of your baby.

2. Put the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences.

- 1) How many students _____ (没来上课) this morning?
- 2) Why did you _____ (把这么好的水果扔掉)?

Homework:

Language Study

I. Useful Words and Phrases

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases in the box.

用下面方块内的词的正确形式填空。

suppose	trust	tell a lie
promise	silent	come to oneself

3) I'll _____ go shopping with you _____ (不再).

4) Hi! John, you look down. _____ (怎么了)?
matter

5) The young man _____ (从兜里掏出钥匙)
and opened the door.

6) My friend asked me to _____ (承诺不把这事儿告诉
别人).

Homework:

II. Grammar Focus

Turn the Direct Speech in the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

把下列句子从直接引语变为间接引语。

1. "Will you give it to Father?" asked Bill.
2. Bill said, "If you give it to Father, I'll have to run away from home again."
3. "I've never done such a thing before," said Joe.
4. Bill said to Joe, "Tell the master I'm sorry."
5. She said, "I'll finish my work tomorrow."
6. My father said, "I worked here twenty years ago."
7. His father said to him, "Don't leave the door open."
8. He asked me, "Why did you do it?"



在英语网络学习期间，请大家紧跟学习进度，按时完成学习目标和作业。如果有问题可以通过发邮件的方式来联系我（冯老师：892373225@qq.com），我将尽快为大家解答。祝大家学习愉快，收获满满，健康平安！

谢谢

Thank you